Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the trees has ſeen. *Swift.*

GO'ODNESS. *n.ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs*. *Hooker.*

All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
——Yes, that *goodneſs*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious. *Sh. H.* VIII.

There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

All ſeverally made him very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men. *Clarendon, b.* ii.

No body can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is riſen in reſpect of itſelf: one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs*. *Locke.*

GOODS. *n.ſ.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a houſe.

That a writ be ſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and whatſoever. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

2. Wares; freight; merchandiſe.

Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Sallee, that ſcorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

GOO'DY. *n.ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo;
Unto the king ſo raſh ye may not go. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

GOOSE. *n. ſ.* plural *geeſe.* [ȝoſ, Saxon; *goes*, Dutch; *gaive*, Erſe, ſing. *geiweg*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'ſt thou that *goſe* look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Since I pluckt *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakeſpeare.*

Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool?
Goſe, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *geeſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly noiſe the ſacred peace. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

Come in, taylor: here you may roaſt your *gooſe*. *Shakeſp.*

GO'OSEBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*goſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.]

The leaves are laciniated or jagged: the whole plant is ſet with prickles: the fruit grows diſperſedly upon the tree, having for the moſt part but one fruit upon a footſtalk, which is of an oval or globular figure, containing many ſmall ſeeds, ſurrounded by a pulpy ſubſtance. The ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry. *Miller.*

Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooſeberries*. *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found;
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay's Poſt.*

GO'OSEFOOT. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium*,] Wild orach.

The ſeeds are ſingle and globoſe in ſome ſpecies; but in others they are compreſſed: the cup of the flower is quinquefid: the leaves grow alternately upon the ſtalks between the ſeeds. *Miller.*

GO'OSEGRASS. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb. See CLIVERS.

Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

GO'RBELLY. *n. ſ.* [from ȝoſ, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius*. It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gormand's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

GO'RBELLIED. *adj.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied; having ſwelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

GORD. *n.ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

GORE. *n.ſ.* [ȝope, Saxon; *gor*, Welſh, ſanious matter.]

1. Blood.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And into a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground. *F. Queen.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody faſt
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and *gore*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi.

His horrid beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebepian, Saxon.]

1. To ſtab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shakeſ. R.* II.

No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain;
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore*. *Tate's Juven.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryd.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd.
Dryden's Preface to the Conqueſt of Granada.

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GORGE. *n.ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]

1. The throat; the ſwallow.

There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watry inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

And all the way, moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt. *Fa. Queen.*

To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.

Thou deteſtable maw, thou womb of death,
Gorg'd with the deareſt morſel of the earth. *Sh. Ro. and Jul.*

Being with his preſence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakeſ.*

He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden.*

I muſt therefore deſire, that they will not *gorge* him either with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, diſtigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſ. Cato.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretcht at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the hook.*

GO'RGEOUS. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old French. *Skinner.*] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.

O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace! *Shakeſ. Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at Midſummer. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He bad them look upon themſelves and upon their enemies themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric, pearl and gold. *Milton.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſov'reign ſway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd. Virgil.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one ſolemn day, *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit all over ſpread with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palſy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shakeſ. Troilus and Creſſida.*

He did oftentimes ſpend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

GO'RGON. *n.ſ.* [γοργὼ.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chimera's dire. *Milton.*

Why did'ſt thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To ſtare me into ſtature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

GO'RMANDIZER. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *n.ſ.* [ȝopȝ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GO'RY. *adj.* [from *gore.*]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* ſides the freſh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*

Why do'ſt thou ſhake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can'ſt not ſay I did it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in uſe.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

GO'SHAWK. *n. ſ.* [ȝoſ, gooſe, and ᵹapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful viſage on them caſt;
So ſeem poor doves at *goſhawks* fight aghaſt. *Fairfax, b.* iii.

GO'SLING. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]

1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool. as if you were hipſhot? ſays the gooſe to her *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nature hath inſtructed even a brood of *geſlings* to ſtick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *n. ſ.* [ȝobep ſpel, or God's or good tidings; ευαγγέλιον; *ſoſkel*, *ſkeal ſuach*, happy tidings, Erſe.]

1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation.

Thus may the *goſpel* to the riſing ſun
Be ſpread, and flouriſh where it firſt begun. *Waller.*

How is a good Chriſtian animated and cheered by a ſtedfaſt belief of the promiſes of the *goſpel!* *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. This word in *Shakeſpeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, though ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony: I ſuppoſe from the goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you ſo *goſpell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakeſp.*

GO'SPELLER. *n. ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] A name of the followers of *Wickliff*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach, from their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.

Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
Have troden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

GO'SSAMER. *n. ſ.* [*gaſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weathers, eſpecially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may beſtride the *goſſamour*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity. *Shakeſ. Rom. and Juliet.*

Had'ſt thou been aught but *goſſamere*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'ſt ſhiver'd like an egg. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Four nimble gnats the horſes were,
Their harneſſes of *goſſamere*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The filmy *goſſamer* now ſlits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort ſunny ſhore. *Dryd. Virgil.*

GO'SSIP. *n. ſ.* [from ȝob and ryb, relation, affinity, Saxon.]

1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.

Go to a *goſſip's* feaſt and gaude with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity:
—With all my heart, I'll goſſip at this feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

At the chriſtening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the caſtle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *goſſips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion.

And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip's* bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *goſſip* at his labour. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 1.

'Tis ſung in ev'ry ſtreet,
The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a goſſip's feaſt and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *goſſip* at this feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath ſhe *goſſipt* by my ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

The market and exchange muſt be left to their own ways of talking; and *goſſippings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feaſts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *goſſipping*. *Shak. K. John.*

GO'SSIPRED. *n. ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*]

Goſſipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goſſip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies on Ireland.*

GO'STING. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GOT. *pret.* [from the verb *get.*]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

If you have ſtrength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therſites *got* thee, thou ſhalt be
Lov'd and eſteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Theſe regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
This mournful empire is the loſer's lot. *Dryd. Innocence.*

When they began to reaſon about the means how the ſea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were preſently in the dark. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

GOT. *part. paſſ* of *get.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot ſo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Let him boaſt
His knowledge of good loſt, and evil *got*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

A gentle perſuaſion in reaſoning, when the firſt point of ſubmiſſion to your will is *got*, will moſt times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himſelf ſo when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man ſay what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get.*

Wiſdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job.* xxviii. 15.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

GOUD. *n.ſ.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

GOVE. *n.ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load ſafe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juſt in the barn, it is out of deſpair. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*

To GO'VERN. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, French; *guberno*, Latin.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redreſſed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

The welfare of that is the chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counſels, deſigns, and actions. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To manage; to reſtrain.

Go after her, ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shak. K. Lear.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern*. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *adj.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more *governable* and ſafe. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE *n. ſ.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and roſe up inſtead of his brother Judas. 1 *Mac.* ix. 31.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wife handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

What! ſhall king Henry be a pupil ſtill,
Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance?* *Shakeſ. Hen.* VI.

3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.